

FRENCH INDO-CHINA

did to those long in harness, and was strict only in for newcomers. His efforts to diminish the number and to the quality of French officialdom bore fruit, but in the was treated like a traitor who had risen from the to turn and rend his former colleagues. If, like Varcnne, Pasqueler took steps towards administrative decen- he reversed this policy in the economic domain. From the of the *de Gomemememt* sprang the *Grand Cornell* 4e\$ el *Fimmdersy* an embodiment of the federalist Such a project had long been brewing, but Pasquier first It life in 1929. It was to represent the colony as a whole and not the bureaucracy. The essential differences between the various required local media for expression, so the provincial their budgets were retained. Though the *Grand Con-* was advisory and only in the economic sphere, it repre- the as never before, and its advice was obligatory on Opponents of the idea claimed that not fifty persons be in Judo-China capable of discussing the budget, but this was disproved by its first session. The Cochin-Chinese their longer political experience, and a self-confidence of country's wealth, distinguished themselves from the There the usual incoherence in discussion, and the customary to projects, which were railroaded through After 1931, a reform brought about by the removed the old numerical inequality between tad representatives. Although still embryonic, the as a training ground in political education be formed into the Parliament of Indo-China. tie aid of the *Consett*, Fasquier was able to break the ingloriously immune to attack since tiff of the century. A less successful

modification of the salt
tad Budgetary revenues, always
delicate to

vulnerable by the
depression,
•ad If the for aid to planters. The trail,
however, was

I» *m* of significance was achieved
by the

Upon his return to Indo-China, in
It took tie in ridding adrift from conservatism
at the popular affection. A thorough-
of h» wag flowed by a reform to complete